THE ELIZABETH-CITY STAR
AND
North-Carolina Eastern Intelligencer.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY BENJAMIN ALBERTSON, AT THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM, OR TWO DOLLARS FOR SIX MONTHS, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

Vl. IX. Elizabeth-City, N. C. Saturday, Sept. 18, 1830. No. 39.

TERMS.

☞ *No paper discontinued till directions to that effect are given, and arrearages paid, but at the option of the Editor.*

☞ *Advertisements of no more length than breadth, neatly inserted three times for a dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance; longer ones in the same proportion.*

☞ *Advertisements will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly, unless otherwise marked by the writers. No advertisement will be inserted for less than one dollar.*

☞ *Persons at a distance must accompany their advertisements with the money, or they will not be inserted.*

☞ *Letters addressed to the Editor must be postpaid, or they will not be lifted.*

LAKE DRUMMOND HOTEL,

Situate on the Virginia and North-Carolina line.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general that he has rented the above establishment which is now open for their accommodation. The bar will be furnished with the choicest wines and liquors of every description and the table supplied with all the delicacies the Norfolk market affords. Pleasure parties of every description will be freely accommodated.

As the subscriber will spare no pains to make this establishment equal in respectability and comfort to any other of the kind in the United States, he hopes by the most diligent attention to business to merit a share of public patronage.

Daniel Rogerson.

September 4. *Bm.*

☞ The editor of the Norfolk Herald will insert the above twice a week for 6 weeks and forward his account to the Star office.

Stephen T. Mitchell,

Attorney at Law.

GATES COURT HOUSE, (N. C.)

OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Gates and the surrounding counties. Any business confided to his care will be faithfully attended to, upon reasonable terms. He will be usually found at Mr. Gilliam's Hotel.

August 28th.

State of North Carolina,

Gates County:

In Equity, Spring Term, 1830.

William Hodgins, Admr. vs. Seth P. Morgan, et. als. } Original bill filed.

In this case it being made known to the Court, that Seth P. Morgan had removed himself without the limits of this State, or so conceals himself that the ordinary process in such cases, cannot be served upon him, It is ordered therefore that the said Seth P. Morgan be made a party by publication for six weeks, admonishing him as is hereby done, to appear at the next term of our said Court of Equity, to be holden for the County of Gates, at the Court House in Gates, on the first Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, and plead answer or demur to the complainant's bill, or judgment pro confesso will be entered up against him and the cause set for hearing exparte as to him.

Mills Riddick, C. & M. C. E.

Equity office, August 2nd.—14.

Salt, Pork and Flour.

3000 bushels Turks Island Salt, just arrived and for sale by

H. N. & T. P. WILLIAMS.

ALSO.

Barrels mess and prime Pork.
Do do Beef.
New superfine Flour.

August 7.

Farmer's Repository.

From the American Farmer.

Lafayette on his Farm.

Every thing connected with the patriarch of La Grange is interesting to the American people, for whose independence he came, when a stripling to fight by the side of Washington; whose confidence he always enjoyed, and whose virtue he has as constantly emulated. Hence we are induced to offer the following extract from a familiar letter written by an American lady in France to her husband in America, giving some account of his farm, but without any idea of its being published.

Such details sometimes serve as well as more public acts and duties, to illustrate the individual man, and to some of our readers they may prove more interesting than political speculations.

La Grange, May 29, 1830.

The weather has been so wet since I have been here that yesterday was the first day I could get out. The dear old Gentleman took me entirely through his farm-yard, you can have no idea of the perfect manner in which his cattle are taken care of—the comfortable houses and beds; the cleanliness, and regularity of feeding are astonishing. He has here a flock of 1200 of the finest Merino sheep, all which I saw turned out, attended by two shepherds and four dogs. The cows are much larger than ours, generally, and are treated more like human beings than brutes. They are turned out in the morning and brought in, in the heat of the day, fed, suffered to rest a certain time, and again turned out until sunset, when they are put up for the night. In one of the stables there are twenty-two cows, and two bulls. The veal they have here is the whitest I ever saw. The calves are attended by women, and are fattened by peculiar process—they give them eggs, four a day to each calf, which are put down their throats whole;—this, with their allowance of milk, I am told fattens them in a very short time. Each cow is confined with a halter of sufficient length to let them lie at their ease; their hides are nicer and cleaner than many of our gentlemen's carriage horses. In another stable were thirteen cows, amongst which were those of the Devon breed, given him by Mr. Patterson of Baltimore, also nine half grown calves, all as he told me were of the same stock. The horses in the general's stables are attended to with equal care. There were in the stable fifteen horses, besides his carriage horses, and three donkeys—one large one for farm use, the other two for the young ladies and children to ride; I assure you they go quite pleasantly, as yesterday I rode one all around the park, and to the lake. The piggery is the most complete you can imagine, containing a great number of hogs of all sizes, ages, breeds, but the one you gave the general is the largest ever seen, and is much more esteemed than any of the others. The general relates with much apparent pleasure, that an English farmer of great wealth and knowledge, on seeing this hog, said, well sir, you may boast of having the finest boar that was ever sent from England, and would scarcely believe him, when with pride he told him, it came from the United States, and not from England. The farm-yard is a very large square, with buildings extended quite round it.—The house for the sheep occupies an entire side of the square; the buildings are all of stone, and built as if to endure forever. The general has a great variety of birds, poultry and American deer; all provided with the nicest possible accommodations. Were you here I am sure you might designate many things that would be valuable for our farmers to know—They make cheese here, as well as the finest butter I ever tasted. The dairy is admirably arranged; indeed the whole is a pattern farm; the general appears to take great pleasure in it; he walks as nearly over it every morning as he can. Since his fall on the ice he cannot ride on horse back, which is a great pity, as he was very fond of that exercise, and was in the habit of riding entirely over his farm when the weather admitted. You can have no idea of the benevolence of this good old man. There are at least twenty poor families who are daily supplied from La Grange with every thing that can make them comfortable, besides I know not how many others that are provided for. * *

* * * * *

I am quite surprised at the freedom with which all in France speak of the king, his ministers, and of public affairs. I had supposed that in a monarchy, people were afraid to open their months. This country appears to be on the eve of some crisis. The king * * * *

* * * * *

do not imagine that I am going to turn politician—you know I hate politicks, but I thought you would like to hear a little of the current news.

For a description of the Lafayette family I refer you to Mr. M———. The more I see of them the more I admire and love them.

* * * * *

Just before dinner on the day I wrote you last we heard of a fete at one of the villages a few miles off, you already know that each village in France has its annual fete, some oftener—whilst at dinner the general's travelling carriage was prepared for us, and the four young ladies, the four boys and myself set out for the village where we arrived just before sunset, and found all the peasants assembled, and as happy as possible.—All were dancing, old and young, some I am sure old enough to be great grandmothers. They had chosen an odd place for their amusement, along side the church and burying ground; it was nevertheless a pleasant spectacle to see so many human beings enjoying a day of innocent amusement apparently so happy.

Yesterday the first of June the ladies were going to pay a visit to the neighborhood and the dear general proposed that the carriage should be got ready immediately, and he would himself take me to shew me some improvements on his farm, before the time for paying the visit. His grand-daughters and I accompanied him, and had a most agreeable ride—he showed me a meadow in most beautiful order, that had been but an unproductive swamp. The water he had collected into two very large ponds or small lakes supplied by two copious springs which are finally emptied into one large rivulet. In each of these ponds he has left three or four small islands, with beautiful clubs of trees—on their margin are picturesque and agreeable walks.—He then took me to show me his ice-house, which is made after the cheap and plain American plan—he says that in this country they make their ice-houses very expensively, and that they do not keep the ice nearly so well as ours."

Thursday—This morning we have to visit poor Somerville's tomb—it is very neat and appropriate—I will describe it particularly when we meet—we also visited the two orphan or poor schools, which are supported on the estate by the Lafayette family—one for boys, and the other for girls. The teachers and children all appeared delighted at seeing Mr. G. W. Lafayette: as soon as we were seated, one of the little girls stood up and repeated some very affecting French lines, thanking him for his benevolence in rescuing them from want and wretchedness; he kissed the little girl on both cheeks, when half a dozen little ones, as if jealous came up and held their faces for the same honour. You cannot easily believe how much the whole family is beloved, and how much they do for the poor—their situation in this respect is enviable.

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From the Massachusetts Journal.

WORKING MEN.

The following remarks were read by a mechanic at a meeting of one of the Hartford Lyceums. They contain good sense and manly spirit. It would be a glorious thing for the institutions of our country, if our mechanics and farmers would devote all their leisure moments to the acquisition of knowledge. Knowledge and virtue have a "high pressure power" that nothing on earth can resist. Those who earn their bread by the labor of their hands, are the sinews of the community: yet while they have the name of being sovereign, they are in fact half the time the dupes of noisy and selfish partisans. We have always believed that if "the people" really governed the country it would be governed well. Almost every thing tends to an evil excess. We trust the honorable spirit evinced by the working men, will not degenerate into an affair of party and prejudice. Information, modesty, and integrity, should be a man's only recommendations to office—no matter whether his father happened to educate him a lawyer or a doctor, or bound him an apprentice to a blacksmith. It is wise (as the old woman said) to stick to the *middle extreme.*

EDUCATION OF THE LABORING CLASSES.

It has been a very obvious and striking defect in the institutions of society, that they have had too little reference to the mental cultivation of the operative classes—those classes upon whom society itself depends for support. It is a fact, incapable of contradiction, that the great body of mechanics and farmers are, and always have been, comparatively ignorant of the arts and sciences, and indeed of every thing, not immediately connected with the business of their daily avocations. And what has been the consequence? We see in the history of every community.—Mechanics and farmers have been kept down—chained, as if it were to the very bottom of society while the professional demagogue has lorded it at will, over them and their heritage.

Who are the men that are honored with offices of profit and trust?—Are they *mechanics*? Alas—no! Go to the United States Congress—go to the Legislatures of the various States—go to the most subordinate departments of civil society—and by whom will you find them filled? Almost exclusively by lawyers, and other professional men, or else by lazy intriguers who do nothing for the community but live upon its substance, and control its movements by chicanery, intrigue. The laboring class, it is true, have been learned to talk vauntingly of their own liberty and equal rights—but in what does that liberty—in what do those equal rights consist? In nothing but the liberty of selecting their political matters—in nothing but the right, whether equal or unequal, of saying who shall have the squandering of the money which they earn, by laboring twelve or fifteen hours each day. And even this pitiful liberty, even these anamolous equal rights, have been rendered nugatory, by a want of knowledge on the part of the laboring classes. For a general rule they have accorded their votes with the most quiet spirit of submission to such candidates as the self-anointed political leaders of the community saw fit to propose to them, and thus it will always be, till the laboring classes not only become acquainted with the true extent of their own natural rights, but acquire a sufficient degree of knowledge to enable them to avail themselves of those rights without turning them to their own destruction. It is not enough that men are determined to be free and unshackled—they should be determined to make their freedom subservient to wise and useful purposes, for Freedom, when associated with ignorance degenerates into slavery too, of the very worst order.

It has been asserted by some aristocratics and Farmers cannot without too great a sacrifice of time, acquire such an acquaintance with political science, as will qualify them to fill offices of trust and honor to themselves or advantage to community.—This is not true. The mechanic or the farmer can give his attention to the true practical principles of civil government as well as the physician or the lawyer. Every man at least in this community, whatever be his employment or his profession has many leisure hours, which he can devote according to his inclination, and if he will spend them in acquainting himself with the regulations and character of the social compact, he will be qualified to judge of the correctness with which its affairs are administered by those in power, and o assist in administering them himself, whenever called on for the discharge of such a duty. Until our mechanics and laborers fit themselves for office, and assert their right to hold it they cannot expect that legislation will have a due reference to their interests. It is a well known fact, that all classes of men are apt to think their own employment or professions of more importance than any other, and, as the necessary consequence of this habit of thought, the interests of our farmers and mechanics and agriculturalists will be suffered to languish, will be considered unimportant, until these classes of men come to have a part in the enactment of laws. Their's is the great interest of the community, for they are a vast majority of the people and carry all the other classes of the community, as it is proper therefore, that they should get that first and indispensable requisite—knowledge.

Is it proper or just that mechanics should have lawyers alone, to legislate for them? Is it necessary that the minds of our youth shall remain barren and uncultivated, and that they should grow up, willing to place their own necks in the halter and their own bodies in the traces and lie down and rise up at the command of the driver? There are a few young men in society who could not, if they chose, ornament any station to which they might be called and whose voices might not be heard in the Senate Chamber, with those of the proudest of our legislators. There are not those impediments in the way of the mechanic, which many seem to suppose. The laboring classes have many facilities for improvement--the schools, academies, and almost every thing that is to enable them to stand up and meet the haughty sons of a mushroon aristocracy, face to without the consciousness of mental inferiority. The pursuits of the mechanic enable him to cultivate his talents to better purpose, if he be so disposed, than those who for the most part, rule and control him. The one may be able to fawn and flatter for discussion in the halls of the great: The other with a body strengthened and braced by adverse fortune can go forth in conscious mental and physical superiority, and wrestle in the match of mind, with the proudest of creation.—The former, is a fit subject for a king, and a despot—the latter, for independent America.

If the laboring class will only resolve to become enlightened, intelligent, and influential, they have nothing to fear. There are many illustrious examples to encourage them to exertion. Modern history will present them with the name of many a humble laborer, who, by quenching the thirst of his nature at the im-

mortal fountain of knowledge, became distinguished as a salutary control over the destinies of his country. It will present them with the name of Henry Clay, who, whatever charges may be preferred against him by political partisans, has arisen from the situation of a poor laborer, to a place of pride and spoken with a voice, whose tones have gone thro' our country like a message of salvation—thrilled the republics of the South with a spirit of liberty and independence, and rung over the waters of the Ægean Sea, till the Isles of Greece caught up the sound and shouted loud for joy. It will present them with the name of Franklin who ruled the wildest of the elements with a rod of iron, and in the day of his country's tribulation encouraged and sustained her till the cloud of war was swept as by a hurricane from her borders, and the shout of Freedom ascended proudly to heaven from the lips of two millions rejoicing patriots. It will present them with the names of others, whose lives by noble exertion in the cause of human happiness, have been identified with the common fortunes of the race, and whose influence, instead of perishing with the dissolution of their bodies is still flowing on in a mighty mass in that current of moral power which will finally sweep down the pillars of ancient tyrannies, & bear away their wrecks upon its returnless tide. With such examples before us, we need not be discouraged. With the light of such names luring us on to exertion, we may well go forward in despite of every obstacle, and effect a transmutation far more glorious than any which the visionary alchymist ever hoped for the transmutation of our time, our talents, and our opportunities into knowledge, and wisdom, and happiness.

AN ACT

Passed by the General Assembly of N. Carolina, in the year 1826, to prohibit the trading with Slaves, except in the manner therein prescribed.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That from and after, the first day of May next, if any person or persons shall buy of, traffic with, or receive from any slave or slaves, any cotton, tobacco, wheat, rice, oats, corn, rye, pork, bacon, beef, leather, raw hides, iron, castings, farming utensils, nails, meal, flour, spirituous liquor or wine, peas, salt fish, flax, flaxseed, hogs, cattle, sheep, wool, lumber, staves, tar, pitch, turpentine, fodder, shingles, hoops, white oak heading, and potatoes; or if any person or persons shall sell, barter with, or deliver to any slave or slaves, any goods, wares, and merchandize, or other article of personal property, every person so offending, shall for each offence, forfeit and pay the sum of one hundred dollars, to be recovered by warrant, before any Justice of the Peace, and applied, one half to the use of the party suing for the same; the other half to the wardens of the poor of the county: *Provided, however*, that it shall and may be lawful for any person or persons, in the day time only, Sundays excepted, viz. between the rising of the sun and the setting thereof, to buy of, traffic with, or receive from any slave or slaves any such article or articles as aforesaid, for which he, she, or they may have a permission in writing, from his, her, or their owner or manager, to dispose of the same: and further, it shall and may be lawful for any person or persons, in the day time as aforesaid, to sell and deliver to any slave or slaves, any goods, wares, or merchandize, or other thing (spirituous liquors always excepted) in exchange for, or payment of the money, or article, or articles, which the said slave or slaves may have been, by the written permission aforesaid, authorised to sell.

Be it further enacted, That if any person shall fraudulently give, or cause to be given to any slave, the property of another, a permission in writing, to sell, trade, or traffic in any article of personal property, without the consent or authority of the master, owner, or the person having the management of such slave, he, she, or they so offending, shall, upon conviction before any Justice of the Peace in the county where such offence is committed, forfeit and pay the sum of one hundred dollars; one half to the use of the person suing for the same, and the other half to the use of the wardens of the poor of said county.

Be it further enacted, That if any slave or slaves shall buy or receive any of the aforesaid prohibited property from any slave or slaves, or shall sell or deliver any of the same to a slave or slaves, contrary to the true meaning of this act, he, she or they, on conviction thereof before any justice of the peace, shall receive on his, her or their bare backs, not exceeding thirty-nine lashes, to be well laid on, by any constable of the said county, or other person appointed for that purpose.

Be it further enacted, That if any free negro or mulatto shall trade with any slave or slaves, either by buying from, or selling to him, her or them, any article or articles of property contrary to the true meaning of this act, he or she may be prosecuted by indictment in the County or Superior Court, and, on conviction, shall receive not exceeding thirty-nine lashes on his or her bare back.

AN ACT

To prevent free persons of color from migrating into this State, for the good government of such persons resident in the State, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That it shall not be lawful hereafter for any free negro or mulatto to migrate into this State: and if he or she shall do so contrary to the provisions of this act, and being thereof informed, shall not, within twenty days thereafter, remove out of the State, he or she, being thereof convicted in manner hereinafter directed, shall be liable to a penalty of five hundred dollars: and upon failure to pay the same, within the time prescribed in the judgment awarded against such person or persons, he or she shall be liable to be held in servitude, and at labor for a term of time not exceeding ten years, in such manner, and upon such terms as may be prescribed by the court awarding such sentence; and the proceeds arising therefrom, shall be paid over to the county trustee for county purposes: *Provided also*, that in case any free negro or mulatto shall pay the penalty of five hundred dollars according to the provisions of this act, it shall be the duty of such free negro or mulatto to remove him or herself out of this State within twenty days thereafter, and for every such failure, shall be subject to the like penalty, as is prescribed for a failure to remove in the first instance.

And be it further enacted, That if any free negro or mulatto shall come into this State as aforesaid, he or she may be arrested upon a warrant from any justice of the peace, and carried before any justice of the peace of the county in which he or she may be arrested; who is hereby authorised and required to examine into the case, and if upon such examination it shall appear to him, that the said free negro or mulatto has come into this State contrary to the provisions of this act, he shall bind him or her over to the next County Court of said county which shall happen thereafter, taking such security for his or her appearance as may be reasonable; and upon neglecting or refusing to give such security, the said justice shall commit such free negro or mulatto to the jail of the county, there to be confined until the next County Court, unless, in the mean time, he or she shall give security as aforesaid: and at the said court, it shall be the duty of the said justices thereof to inquire into the case, and if it shall appear to them that the said free negro or mulatto has migrated into this State, contrary to the provisions of this act, they shall enter judgment against him or her for the aforesaid penalty, and may award execution thereon; and if in case he or she shall have no property, or not sufficient to satisfy the said debt, the said court shall adjudge, that the said free negro or mulatto shall be hired out for a term of time, not exceeding that prescribed in the first section of this act, in such manner and upon such terms as may seem expedient to the said court.

Be it further enacted, That if after the expiration of the term of service for which such free negro or mulatto shall have been held in servitude, he or she shall remain in this State for thirty days, such free negro or mulatto shall be liable to the same penalties and punishment as are prescribed in the first and second sections of this act.

Be it further enacted, That any person, who shall bring into this State by water or land, any free negro or mulatto, he or she shall forfeit and pay for every such person, so brought into the State, the sum of five hundred dollars, to be recovered by action of debt in the name of the chairman of the County Court for the time being, and his successors in office, where such offence shall be committed, for the use of the county: *Provided*, that this act shall not extend to masters of vessels, bringing into this State any free negro or mulatto employed on board, and belonging to said vessel, and who shall therewith depart, nor to any person travelling in or through this State, having any free negro or mulatto as a servant, and who shall, with such person, depart out of the State.

AN ACT

Passed in the year 1828, to amend an act, entitled "an act to prohibit trading with slaves, except in the manner therein prescribed," passed in the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North-Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That if any white person or persons shall hereafter sell, barter with, or deliver to any slave or slaves, any fire arms, powder or shot, or lead, except it be for the owner or employer of such slave or slaves, or by the order of the owner or person having the management of the same, every person so offending, shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay the sum of one hundred dollars, to be recovered by warrant, before any justice of the peace, by the party suing for the same; and shall moreover be liable to indictment, for each offence, in the County or Superior Courts of Law, and, on conviction, shall be fined or imprisoned at the discretion of the Court, the fine not to exceed fifty dollars, and the imprisonment three months.

And be it further enacted, That if any free negro or mulatto shall hereafter sell, barter with or deliver to any slave or slaves, any fire arms, powder or shot, or lead, except by the order of the owner or manager of such slave, he or she may be prosecuted by indictment in the County or Superior Court, and on conviction, shall receive not exceeding thirty-nine lashes on his or her bare back.

We call public attention to the extracts made from the Wilmington Recorder, on the subject of the designs of a paper printed in New-Jersey entitled the "*Rights of All.*"

The people in the Southern States must act in self-defence. If Northern fanatics will jeopardize our lives and our properties, and scatter among us the firebrands of rebellion and servile war, let the blow fall upon the heads of those who suffer themselves to become the dupes of the machinations of those fanatics. At all events, it is our bounden duty to provide against the mischief.—The approaching General Assembly will be obliged to pass some severe, though salutary laws.—[*N. Carolina Journal.*

The 9th and 10th numbers of a newspaper, printed at Belleville in New-Jersey and entitled "*The Rights of All*," have been handed to us for perusal.

We have read these numbers, with mingled emotions of surprise and detestation—surprise, at the audacity; and at the insolent tone which pervades the editorial observations—and detestation, at the principles which the editor aims to promulgate under the cloak of religion; and under the profession of philanthropic feelings. An admission of the free colored people of the United States, to a full participation of rights with the white citizens; and a general emancipation of the blacks from slavery, are the purposes to which this print is evidently devoted.

There is now no doubt in our minds, that a conspiracy for exciting insurrection in the South is carrying on, by the free colored people of the North, under a sense of imaginary wrongs and privations; and that a part, a small part only, we hope, of the profligate white rabble of that section of the Union, are combined with them in this conspiracy; and that emissaries have been dispersed, *for some time*, throughout the Southern States, for the purpose of disseminating false principles and infusing the poison of discontent. That a project so abominable in its anticipated progress and accomplishment; and so frightfully exterminating in its ultimate effects on the misguided slaves, who are to be dupes and victims of these machinations, betrays not, in its developments, any faultering of resolution, may be attributed to that unconcern which is experienced by those, who take their surveys of dangers and disasters, from points distant from the contemplated scenes of commotion.

It is the province of wisdom to prepare for warding off meditated mischiefs.—Our commissioners have commenced with ordinances, whose salutary results are already visible. We hope our sister towns, roused into a just indignation, by the execrable pamphlet of the base hypocrate and incendiary, Walker, are on the alert—that an active and strict and scrutinizing and indefatigable police, will every where be put in action; and that no precaution of vigilance will be omitted, which ought to have a bearing on the free colored people; nor any relaxation of discipline be allowed or connived at with regard to the slaves, until our State and National legislature, shall have passed such laws as will fortify us effectually against future emergencies. We rely confidently on the mass of intelligence and principle in the Northern States; that it will co-operate with us, by its representatives in congress; in enacting such laws, as will restrain the ill-disposed citizens of the North, from instigating the blacks of the South, to insurrection and its attendant crimes; and that our State Legislature will repeal such of our statutes, as prolong and environ with technicalities, the legal proceedings against culprits of the colored race; or such as mitigate the severity of penal enactments, against convicts of that race; and will make such wise provisions, as may enable us to meet future emergencies, with the requisite decision and energy.

We regret that the conduct of a *few* of our free negroes, in giving countenance to pernicious publications, will occasion much inconvenience and trouble and distress, to others of that class, who we know to be useful and exemplary citizens; and that our slaves are necessarily abridged of their innocent recreations from labor; and are exposed to interruption and annoyance—but regrets are unavailing—are worse than unavailing.—The crisis has arrived which demands imperiously, the strongest measures, that our constitution and laws can authorise—and if these be deficient in precautionary guards, such summary process and such an arbitrary course must be resorted to, as self-defence dictates and as self-preservation may enforce.

In the mischievous publication referred to, we find persons mentioned as agents, whose names we deem it our duty to republish, expressing our hope, that those who live in our sister towns, from their standing as men of character, may have it in their power to exculpate themselves, from the imputation of knowingly and wilfully engaging as supporters of principles, which are subversive of law and order.

From the Rights of All.

Authorised Agents in North-Carolina Newbern, John C. Stanley. Elizabethtown, Lewis Sheridan. Boston, Massachusetts, David Walker. New-Orleans, Peter Howard. Fredericksburg, Va., M. D. Batsh and Arthur Waring.

South Carolina.—Out of the city of Charleston, we had supposed, that the people of this State were nearly unanimous, upon the question of calling a Convention to consider of the proper steps to be taken in relation to the Tariff. But we were mistaken. The citizens of Greenville district have lately given uncontrovertible proof, that they are opposed to Convention, Nullification or Disunion.

A dinner was given, a short time ago, by a portion of the citizens of Greenville, to the Hon. Warren R. Davis, their representative in Congress. In the course of the entertainment Mr. Davis made a speech, in which he developed his views on the line of policy which South Carolina should pursue at this time.—This speech produced great excitement, and the people, with great unanimity, as we understand, cried out, from all quarters, not only against *Nullification*, but against *Convention*. The excitement became so high, that that Messrs. Thompson, Butler and Walker, the three candidates for the State Legislature, favourable to *Convention*, and whose election, before then, was considered as undoubted, immediately withdrew from the contest, and relinquished all intention of continuing to be candidates. Opposition to Mr. Davis, for Congress, was also, seriously talked of.

To give readers an idea of what, at least one, South Carolinian thinks ought to be done in the present emergency, we subjoin a part of Mr. Thompson's remarks, which he made, upon declining to be considered longer a candidate.—[*N. C. Journal*

"I think that a convention ought to be called, to meet next spring.—Let five or six of our most venerable, distinguished and trust-worthy citizens be sent by it to Washington:—not to threaten, but calmly and solemnly to lay the subject before Congress, and more in "sorrow than in anger," to exhort that body, by every consideration of justice, of their own and our interest, by a just and wise regard to the permanency of a government of common benefits to us all, and by a sacred regard for the cause of civil liberty, which depends mainly upon the success of our great experiment, to pause in a course that may drive us to desperation. If there is any prospect of a change of policy, would not this contribute to it? "If there was nature in them" such an appeal could not be resisted. But if it was, and our deputation was sent back, having received nothing but taunt added to oppression, I would stand firm upon the sovereignty of the State, declare the law null and void, and that it should not be enforced. If borne down, I shall have done my duty, and left the consequences to God—*He* alone controls consequences; *I* can see the path of duty and of honor; let it lead to victory or defeat, I will follow. I may be vanquished—I shall not be dishonored. As an individual or a State, life is only desirable upon certain terms; take them away, the sooner it ends, the better. I do not desire to perpetuate a trembling coward's existence, whose only tenure is the caprice of my master. I would say to the spirited sons of a State, whose home was honorable until it was ours

"If we are doomed to die, we are enough
To do our country loss—But if to live,
The fewer men, the greater share of honor."

I have no fears of any such result; —none of disunion—less, if possible, of any resort to force. Did not Massachusetts brave Jefferson in the plenitude of his power, backed by the whole republican party of the country, declare by an act of its Legislature, that the Embargo law was void, and should not be enforced?—and what was the consequence?—Bayonets sent to Massachusetts?—or disunion?—neither.—But Jefferson was driven back, and the Embargo was repealed."

The recommendation of Nicholas Biddle, of Philadelphia, as a suitable person to act as Treasurer, and receive the donations collected on board the various steamboats for the benefit of Fulton's heirs, seems to be generally and favorably noticed; and, by the following article, it will be seen, that by a respectable meeting lately held in that city, he has been confided with the trust:—

The Fulton Meeting, in Philadelphia, on Thursday 26th ult. was respectably attended, as well as to character as numbers. Matthew Cary was called to the chair, and P. S. Duponceau and John Vaughan appointed Secretaries. The object of the meeting, as stated by the chairman, was, to consider the propriety of following the example of Virginia, of placing boxes, in the steam boats, to receive the contributions of liberal citizens for the heirs of the late Robert Fulton. A resolution was then passed, approving of the plan as one of the most feasible, under all circumstances, that can be adopted, for paying some portion of the debt of gratitude due to him and them. It was also resolved to take the necessary measures for procuring boxes for all the steamboats plying on the Delaware and the other waters to that neighborhood, and to prepare an address to steamboat travellers in that State, recommending the measure to their patronage. Another resolution was passed earnestly recommending the adoption of similar measures to the citizens of Pittsburg, with regard to steamboats plying on the western waters of that State. Nicholas Biddle, Esq. was appointed Treasurer to receive the donations to be made for the foregoing object.

From the Charleston Courier.

A M'DUFFIE PUZZLE.

"The grower pays the duty on the imported article."—M'DUFFIE.

A man in our district raised ten bales of Cotton, which he sold to a store-keeper here for 30 dollars a bale, making 300 dollars. They tell me that these thirty bales when they have been manufactured by British Mechanics, will make goods worth three times as much as my neighbor got for his Cotton; that is, 900 dollars, if the cloth is the commonest. The duties, Mr. M'DUFFIE says, are equal to 45 per cent. on such goods, so that the duties on the goods made out of my neighbor's ten bales of Cotton are, 375 dollars; and these are paid by the Planter. Now, I know for a fact, that my neighbor paid his store account, 75 dollars; his taxes, 25 dollars; and bought a wench and two children for 500 dollars; and paid 150 dols. cash, and always kept some small change about him, and calculates to pay as much more next year, on his negroes. Now where did he get the money to pay out of 300 dollars, the price of his Cotton, his 375 dollars duties, and have enough left for his other purposes? This puzzles me mightily. We farmers don't understand it. We get along, pay our debts, and buy a little every year, and don't know that we are ruined yet. The Lawyers who go to Congress say we are. I'll give a fat calf to any body who will just let me know who it is that robs me of money I never had, and ruins me without letting me know a word about it.

AN EDGEFIELD FARMER.

A new Voyage around the World is projecting in England.—A meeting has been held at the Royal Institution, to consider of a plan for a voyage of discovery directed to the East of Asia, and the great Archipelago of the islands that stretch from Java to the Kuriles, to be performed by Mr. Buckingham. The Duke of Sussex presided; and the resolutions approving of the object of the voyage, and of Mr. Buckingham's fitness to take the management of it, were moved and seconded by the Duke of Somerset, Lord Durham, Lord John

Russel, Sir Sidney Smith, Dr. Lardner, Col. L. Stanhope, General Bentham, and Mr. James Mill. The peculiar feature of the projected voyage, as explained by Mr. Buckingham, is, that while other voyages have been undertaken for objects purely scientific, this will combine commercial with geographical researches. The individual subscriptions towards the building of a fitting vessel which will perform the voyage, are limited to five guineas.—When one thousand subscriptions are received, the building of the vessel will be commenced. A committee was appointed to carry the plan of subscription into execution, at the head of which was the Duke of Somerset.

Nullification in Charlestom.—JAMES R. PRINGLE is elected intendant of the city of Charleston, by a majority of 84 votes over HENRY L. PINCKNEY, the late incumbent. The votes were, for Pringle 838; for Pinckney, 754. This election derives importance from the circumstance that it determines the strength of parties, in Charleston, for and against the doctrine of nullification. Mr. Pringle is a Jackson man and an advocate of state rights, but opposed to nullification; he was supported by all parties who disapprove of that dangerous heresy. Mr. Pinckney was the organ of the nullifiers, an able and indefatigable advocate of their doctrine, and editor of the Charleston Mercury, a paper devoted to that cause. The giant has thus been mastered in his strong-hold.

[*Norfolk Herald.*

A secondary, but highly important effect of the Revolution in France will be immediately, and for some length of time felt on this side of the Atlantic. Not only invasions but intrigues, scarcely less alarming, heretofore directed against Mexico, Colombia and South America in general, must now be suspended. The King of Spain can spare no troops, the cabinets of Europe will look well to their pecuniary resources, and statesmen will have full occupation at home. May patriotism and moderation prevail on this side of the water.—*N. Y. Dai. Adv.*

RICHMOND, Sept. 8.

Meeting at the Capitol.—Last night a numerous meeting of the citizens of Richmond was held in the Capitol, at which it was decided that a *Public Procession* be had on Saturday next, after which an Oration will be delivered in the Capitol by *Wyndham Robertson, Esq.*—and a general illumination of the city recommended the same evening, in celebration of the late *glorious Revolution in France.*

[*Compiler.*

A predicament.—Com. PORTER, who sailed for Algiers in the sloop of war Boston, the latter part of June, to take the place of Major HARAY LEE, as Consul General of the U. States at that Regency, could not have arrived till the first of August, and consequently must have found himself rather in a dilemma, in the absence of any government to whom he could have delivered his letters of credence.

Capt Robertson, of the schooner Parmela, arrived at New York on Monday evening, in 28 days from Carthagena, informs, that Bolivar still remains at Carthagena; that an attempt had been made by some of the inhabitants to murder him, but were prevented by the authorities on information being given of their design, and taken in custody. The country was in a very unsettled state.

We learn by letters from Nashville, that the President of the United States left the Hermitage for Washington, on the 31st ult; that he enjoys good health, and may be expected to arrive here between the fifteenth and twentieth.

[*Washington Tel.*

Admiral Sir Isaac Coffin has been advanced, by the recent naval promotion in England, to be an Admiral of the Red. Among the names of the Captains to be Rear-Admirals, we observe that of Capt. Broke, who commanded the frigate Shannon in her successful engagement with the ill-fated Chesapeake.

September 6, 1830, was the 73d birthday of the venerable *La Fayette*, now at the head of the National Guard, the hero of three revolutions.

Blanks executed at this Office.

Elizabeth-City:

Saturday, Sept. 18, 1830.

ELECTION RETURNS.

Haywood.—William Welch, senate; Ninian Edmonson and James R. Love, commons. James McKee, sheriff.

Believing that many of our citizens are not aware of the laws now in existence relative to slaves and free persons of color, and taking into consideration the present excitement in many parts of our State, we are induced to publish extracts from acts passed in 1826 and 1828 to prohibit the trading with slaves and to prevent free persons of color from migrating into the State. These acts will be found on the opposite page, and we hope they will be read and strictly enforced.

There is also an act in existence imposing a heavy penalty on persons permitting their slaves to hire their own time, which should also be put in force.

Bible Cause.—The annual meeting of the Bible Societies of Rutherford, Iredell and Rowan have just been held in their respective counties. The proceedings are too long for insertion, but we are gratified to perceive that a spirit pervaded the meetings, calculated to animate the friends of the Bible, to a more vigorous prosecution of their philanthropic efforts. At the Rutherford meeting, one person contributed $20, eight others $10 each, and several $5. When the Iredell Society met, the Treasurer had but $2 in his hands, but before the meeting adjourned, this sum was increased to $250.—[*Ral. Register.*

Gold.—Few persons at a distance have an adequate idea of the extent to which the working of our Gold mines has been carried. Some faint idea of it may be gathered from a fact, which has just come to our knowledge, viz: that within the last twelve months, between 70 and 80 thousand dollars worth of the precious metal, has been received by the State Bank in this City.—[*Ibid.*

Census.—Hillsborough, in this State, contains 923 inhabitants—490 whites, 412 slaves, and 21 free colored persons.

Important and Interesting from France,

ABDICATION OF CHARLES X.

The ship Helen, at New-York, brings Liverpool and London papers to the 7th of August, and Paris dates to the 6th of August inclusive. The Amethyst, at Boston, also brings Liverpool papers to the 7th of August. The Havre packet ship Havre, also at New-York, sailed on the 4th August.

The most important items of intelligence are the formal abdication of the Throne of France by Charles the Tenth, and the probable offer of the Crown to the Duke of Orleans. A letter accompanying the latest express from Paris to London says, "As soon as the Chamber is constituted, a proposal will be made to it to offer the Crown to the Duke of Orleans. Every thing is prepared for this."

Captain Keene, of the packet ship Havre, which sailed from that port on the 4th of August, states that he learned on the morning he left there that the American ships Great Britain and Charles Carroll were chartered that morning at Havre, for the purpose of conveying Charles the Tenth and his suite beyond sea, destination not known. It was stated that it was at the King's instance that these ships were chattered:

A letter to a respectable house in N. York, dated Havre, Aug. 4th, says, "the Great Britain and Charles Carroll have this day been chartered for the purpose of taking Charles, Xth, and suite to sea."

All appears to be tranquil and quiet in Paris since the revolution. No new tumults or excesses had been committed. The Theatres and other places of amusement were open, and the affairs of the government were seemingly going on with almost as much order and regularity as if no revolution had occurred.

It appears that Charles X. has recognized the Duke of Orleans in the temporary capacity of Lieutenant General of the Kingdom, and has himself abdicated in favor of the Duke of Bordeaux, the Dauphin himself waiving his claim to the crown. What attention the French nation will pay to this act remains to be seen. The King, in the mean time, was to leave the kingdom with his family, having first delivered up the crown jewels. The speech of the Duke of Orleans, announcing the abdication, dwells on the necessity of providing against arbitrary violations of the charter, and for the security of the press. The condemnations issued against the press have been revoked, and the imprisoned persons liberated.

M. de Montbel, and M. Capelle are the only ministers who have remained with the royal family. It has not yet been ascertained what has become of M. M. de Polignac, Guernon de Ranville, de Haussez and Chantelauz.

The example of Paris seems to be followed with great unanimity by the provinces.

It is said in the London papers that about 10,000 lives were lost in the revolution.

The Journal du Commerce also contains the following:—The Minister Plenipotentiary of the U. States was among the first diplomatic personages who paid their respects to the Lieutenant General of the Kingdom.

The London Herald of the 7th of August observes:—It is said the ex-King Charles X. is about to seek an inglorious asylum in the free States of North America. If this be the case he may meet with the deposed Majesty of Spain in his exile, and in the back settlements of Kentucky, or the green solitudes of Pennsylvania, Charles Capet and Joseph Bonaparte may console each other's misfortunes. It would be a curious and instructive subject of moral contemplation to see the two ex-Kings, members of rival families: living under the protection of the simple President of the Republic. It would be pleasant to see them forgetting the cares of empire and the intrigues of Courts, enjoying in company the harmless pleasures of the wilderness, angling in the same waters, or pursuing together the pastime of the woods.—We believe some of the family of Murat, the late ex-King of Naples, have taken up their abodes within the territory which the bravery of its inhabitants, and the genius of Washington, wrested from the British Crown. It is strange that a Republic should be founded by fugitives from oppressive Governments, to give refuge to exiled Kings.

PARIS, August 2d.—It seems certain, that the Ambassadors of Foreign Powers, now at Paris; have already given to the Duke of Orleans, in the name of their respective Sovereigns, the assurance of the most friendly disposition.

ABDICATION.

From the Moniteur of Aug. 4.

PARIS, Aug, 2.—(Official.)—The following act superscribed—"To my cousin the Duke of Orleans, Lieutenant General of the Kingdom," has been deposited by order of the Duke of Orleans in the archives of the Chamber of Peers.

RAMBOUILLET, Aug. 2, 1830.

"My Cousin,—I am too profoundly grieved by the evils which afflict or might threaten my people, not to have sought a means of preventing them. I have therefore taken the resolution to abdicate the Crown in favour of my grandson the Duke de Bordeaux.

"The Dauphin who partakes my sentiments, also renounces his rights in favour of his nephew.

"You will have then in your quality of Lieutenant General of the Kingdom to cause the Accession of Henry V. to the Crown to be proclaimed. You will take, besides, all the measures which concern you to regulate the terms of the Government, during the minority of the new King. Here I confine myself to making known these dispositions; it is a means to avoid many evils.

"You will communicate my intention to the Diplomatic Body, and you will acquaint me as soon as possible with the proclamation by which my grandson shall have been recognised King of France, under the name of Henry V.

"I charge Lieutenant General Viscount de Foissac Latour to deliver this letter to you. He has orders to settle with you the arrangements to be made in favour of the persons who have accompanied me, as well as the arrangements necessary for what concerns me, and the rest of my family.

"We will afterwards regulate the other measures which will be the consequence of the change of the reign.

"I repeat to you, my cousin, the assurances of the sentiments with which I am your affectionate cousin,

"CHARLES.

"LOUIS ANTOINE."

A despatch which closed an official letter says—"It is understood to be the King's intention to embark for the United States of America.—The King's resolution has evidently been hastened by the approach of the armed force from Paris."

The following order of the day has been issued by General Lafayette, on accepting the command of the National Guards:

"August 2.

"During the glorious crisis in which the Parisian energy has conquered our rights, every thing still remains provisional;—there is nothing definitive but the sovereignty of those national rights, and the eternal remembrance of the glorious work of the people, but amidst the various powers instituted through the necessity of our situation, the reorganization of the National Guards is a most necessary defence for the public order, and one which is highly called for. The opinion of the Prince exercising the high station of Lieut. General of the Kingdom, most honorably to myself, is that I should for the present take that command: In 1790 I refused to accept such an offer, made to me by 3,000,000 of my comrades, as that office would have been a permanent one, and might one day become a very dangerous one.—Now that circumstances are altered, I think it my duty, in order to serve liberty and my country, to accept the station of General Commandant of the National Guards of France."

"LAFAYETTE."

PARIS, Aug. 4.—To-day at 4 o'clock, the Duke de Chartres entered Paris at the head of his regiment, proceeded and followed by the National Guards of Rouen and Evreux, and a very considerable number of young men. He proceeded along the boulevards to the Palais Royal. The Duke of Orleans and the Duke of Nemours were to the right and left of the Young Prince. The crowd assembled on his passage welcomed him with the most lively acclamations.

From the Messager des Chambers.

The news of the death of the King of Naples is confirmed. He died at Turin at the age of 53. He is succeeded by his son Ferdinand Charles, Duke of Calabria, who is in his 21st year.

It is affirmed that Gen. Clausel is appointed Commander in Chief of the army in Africa.

From the Gazette de France.

We do not pretend to know the conditions which the Commissioners were authorised to consent to, but it is asserted that Charles X. demands an annual income of four millions, with liberty to take with him whoever he thinks proper. It is thought, however, that the latter part of his demands will not be granted, and that he will be allowed only a limited number of servants, well known to be such.

He demanded for the present only one million, which sum has been handed to him in gold. It seems that the last funds he had at his disposal were distributed to the troops the day before yesterday.

The *National* asserts that the intention of the abdication in favor of the Duke de Bordeaux is visibly for the purpose of putting the crown on the head of a child to whom no reproach can be applied, and of preventing, by these means, the extinction of the rights of the Bourbon family.

DIED,

On the 27th ult. at the residence of Com. Elliott, at Pensacola, after an illness of six days, ROBERT M. ROSE, Esq aged 43 years, Master Commandant of the U. S. Navy, and commander of the U. S. ship Erie.

In this town, on Monday morning last, Monsieur L. T. SALLANDRE, aged about 57 years, a native of France, but for the last 18 or 20 years, a resident of this country, and while living in this place, Chapel Hill and several other towns in this State, has been principally engaged in teaching the French language.

Marine News.

PORT OF ELIZABETH-CITY.

ARRIVED SINCE OUR LAST

15th, Steamboat North Carolina, from the Roanoke, having in tow transportation boats Nottoway, Chowan and Elizabeth, with cotton, tobacco and flour, which proceeded to Norfolk.

Schr. Lavinia, Scott, from N. York, with merchdze.

" Susan, Chambers, from Easton, Md. in ballast.

" Independence, Weids, from Norfolk, with merchdze.

" Kitty Flowers, Ashby, ditto, in ballast.

" George, Beasly, ditto, ditto.

" Ploughboy, ditto ditto.

SAILED.

12th, Steamboat North Carolina, for Edenton and Plymouth.

15th, Steamboat N. Carolina, for the Roanoke.

Brig Mermaid, Jackson, for Porto Rico, with staves and shingles.

Schr. John Bartlit, Simpson, for St. Barts, with ditto.

" Alert, Padgyet, for Charleston, with corn.

" Augusta, Broderick, for Philadelphia, with shingles.

" Sea Flower, Snow, for Baltimore, with ditto.

" Eagle, Tripp, for Norfolk, ditto.

NOTICE.

Pursuant to an order of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Pasquotank County, at September term last, I shall sell at

Public Auction,

on the premises, on the 23d day of October next, the following tracts of land, belonging to the heirs of John A. Elliott, dec.

One tract adjoining the lands of Francis Fletcher and the lands of Stephen Mullen's heirs, containing about eighty acres.

One other tract adjoining the lands of Miles Commander, Jos. H. Morris, et al. containing about one hundred and five acres, more or less.

Twelve months credit will be allowed the purchasers by giving their notes with approved securities.

JOS. H. POOL, *Guardian.*

September 18th, 1830.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

HAVE just received and are now opening a large assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

H. N. & T. P. Williams.

September 18.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned qualified at last June term of Pasquotank County Court, as administrator on the estate of Joseph Mullen dec. All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make payment, and those to whom the estate is indebted are requested to present their claims properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of a recovery.

Thomas Newby.

September 18th, 1830.

Internal Improvements.

THE Board of Internal Improvements for this State will meet at Elizabeth City, on Thursday the 14th of October next, of which all persons concerned will please to take notice.

By order of the Presdt. of the Board,

J. GALES, *Sec'y.*

Raleigh, August 31, 1830.

William Bellangee,

DENTIST,

VERY respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Elizabeth-City and its vicinities, that he will perform all his professional duties at Mr. Relfe's Hotel, or at the residence of any persons that may wish his services. He will insert Porcelain or any other Teeth that may be preferred, with springs or pivots, with the roots in or extracted.

September 11.

NOTICE.

AT the last County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, held for Pasquotank County, the subscriber was appointed administrator on the estate of *James Thornton*, deceased. He hereby requests all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate to present them for payment within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

J. H. Pool.

September 11.

MOLASSES.

52 Hogsheads just received per schr. William & Frederick, from Martinique, and for sale by

Miles White.

Elizabeth City, 9th mo. 11th.

STONE LIME.

50 casks STONE LIME for sale by H. N. & T. P. WILLIAMS.

Elizabeth City, July 31.

POETRY.

"It is the gift of POETRY *alone,*
Where e'er she moves, to consecrate the place; [known,
To breathe round Nature sweets before un-
And shed the loveliest tints upon her face."

WOMAN.

"Heaven's last best gift to Man."

When starlight gilds the brow of night,
And zephyrs softly sigh,
The orb that shines with brightest light,
Attracts the seaman's eye;
But should the angry winds come forth,
And waves more rudely jar,
He turns at once towards the north;
For there's his guiding star.

And thus, though pleasure's circean power
Awhile the breast may thrill,
When'er the storms of sorrow lower
We turn to woman still,
Her love's a light whose constant beam,
Illumes life's stormy years,
Sheds o'er the heart a sunny gleam,
And gilds our very tears.

This earth till gentle woman smiled
And back its darkness rolled,
Like snow on some untrodden wild,
Was pure, but oh! how cold!
Our hearts are lit by woman's eyes,
As stars light up the sea;
Her love their vital warmth supplies,
Her voice their melody.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Saturday Evening Post.

A tale of the Revolution.

"Breathes there the man with soul so dead,
Who never to himself has said,
This is my own, my native land.

A short period anterior to the commencement of that sanguinary struggle which secured our independence, and obtained for America an elevated station among the powerful nations of the earth, commences the following narrative.

The sun had already passed his meridian, and the lengthening shades of the forest announced the approach of evening, when two gentlemen on horseback were seen winding their way over the picturesque country by which Boston is surrounded. The elder of the two was apparently an officer of the troops stationed in Boston, for he was habited in the glittering uniform of a British Colonel. The dress of his companion was characterised by an air of elegance without ostentation, and his ingenuous countenance indicated great courage and goodness of heart.—Having reached a place where two roads diverged, the younger of the two, William Montroy, addressed Colonel Townsend—"What objections have you to visit Mr. H———, whose beautiful country seat is near this place?—report speaks favorably of the beauty and accomplishments of his daughter."

Colonel Townsend willingly assented to a proposition so well calculated to yield pleasure, and the gentlemen evinced their impatience by increasing the pace of their spirited horses. A few moments sufficed to gratify them with a view of the mansion. Two majestic rows of trees shaded the avenue leading to a light and airy house, which exhibited a finished exterior. The honeysuckle and jessamine shaded the ample windows and offered an impervious barrier to the penetrating rays of an evening sun. The visitors were cordially welcomed by the proprietor of the mansion, and ushered into the parlor. A spirited conversation was maintained for some time, which was finally interrupted by the entrance of Maria, the daughter of the host. Her person was symmetry itself, but her features were not of that brilliant order which fascinate the beholder at the first view, but rather partook of that soothing nature which steals over us unawares, and silently weaves an inextricable web about the heart. The dark and sparkling eyes which beamed from under her arched brows were highly prepossessing, and betrayed the vivid emotions of a soul whose pre-eminent features were nobleness of sentiment and extraordinary firmness.—The suavity and simplicity of her manners and conversation imparted a sensation of ease and delight to those with whom she associated. She was universally admired and her company much courted, but so far her heart had proved impenetrable to Cupid's shafts. In her company time flew swiftly, and ere the gentlemen took leave, the chaste moon illumined the surrounding country with its feeble rays. The ride homeward was performed in silence. Something important appeared to demand their attention, and nothing was said concerning the characters of those whom they had left. Subsequent to this visit they were frequently seen to direct their steps towards the country seat of Mr. H——, but never in company. Finally it was rumored that Montroy had succeeded in winning the love of Maria.

About this time the war between the colonies and the mother country burst forth with implacable fury. The minds of the people, which had been highly exasperated by the impolitic measures of the British cabinet, were aroused from their fancied security, and the patriots of the day pointed to arms as a last resort. The battle of Lexington had been fought, and the loyal inhabitants of the country were assembling in order to resist the power which was at hand to oppress and enslave them. The intimacy which had formerly existed between Montroy and Townsend had gradually cooled, and now, owing to their respective situations, ceased entirely. It was not to be expected that one with feelings so ardent and enthusiastic as those which animated the bosom of Mon[illegible], should resist a current whose impetuosity impelled others with such violence. But sacrifices of no trifling nature were to be made ere he could openly manifest his patriotic principles. Mr. H—— was an Englishman, wholly aristocratic in his views. His wealth had placed him high in society, and it was not possible that he could approve of the exertions of the people. It was not probable that a violent partisan of the king should prefer a son-in-law whose political sentiments differed so widely from his own. The expectation of being rejected by Mr. H—— on these grounds was painful in the extreme, but in addition to this, he feared that Maria's affections might yield to her father's opposition, and that the bright perspective which had so frequently cheered him would never dawn. Agitated by conflicting emotions, and vacillating between the dictates of love and duty, Montroy mounted his horse and galloped to the house of Mr. H———. A rumor of the recent engagement between the English and Americans had already reached the sensitive ear of Mr. H———, and his virulence burst forth in bitter invective against those who dared to resist the mandates of their sovereign, and he called on Montroy for his opinion concerning the present struggle. Candor forbade equivocation, and he avowed that his best wishes were enlisted in favor of the American cause. On a declaration so unexpected, the countenance of Mr. H——— exhibited the emotions of uncontrollable anger. The ingenuousness of the answer did not elicit the respect which it should have done, but caused Mr. H——— to use many abusive epithets, which were borne with stoical indifference. The coolness of Montroy, in lieu of allaying, augmented the passion of Mr. H——, and he exclaimed with much vehemence, "Do you think that I will suffer my daughter to become the bride of a rebel?—of one who refuses the allegiance due to his king?" Saying this, he turned on his heel and left the apartment. Montroy, in despite of the command which he usually exercised over his passions, was somewhat irritated by this treatment, and was resolved to sacrifice love at the shrine of patriotism. A few days after his interview, Mr. H—— removed to his house in Boston, dreading lest his principles should expose him to popular violence. Montroy joined the American camp stationed in the vicinity, and from his standing and intelligence he received a Captain's commission in the continental service. Some time had elapsed since he had seen Maria, and he was desirous of effecting an interview ere he commenced the arduous duties devolving on him as a soldier. He was well acquainted with the situation of Mr. H——'s lot, and soon reached the house which contained all that was most dear to him. Montroy passed the garden wall, and sought concealment in the friendly shade of an arbor. He had not been there long before he heard the voices of two persons engaged in earnest conversation, and he easily recognized Colonel Townsend and Maria.

"Why will you persist in teasing me with your addresses, since I have confessed my unwillingness to receive your attentions?"

"But, my dear Maria, I have the consent of your father, and hope whispers that my perseverance may yet win your heart from its partiality to the Rebel Captain."

"You should not speak on a subject which gives me so much pain, and sully the name of a brave man who fights for his country, and has an irresistible claim to our admiration."

Colonel Townsend bit his lip and commenced a reply, but was called, and returned to the house unaccompanied by Maria. A slight movement of the leaves was heard, and Montroy was at her side. Surprise and pleasure were depicted on her countenance. She neither shrieked nor fainted, but answered his pressing inquiries with composure.

"The decided course which you have pursued meets my approbation," said she, "and although it may protract the time fixed for our union, yet the patriotic exertions of the Americans will ultimately secure a triumph over the enemies to their liberty, and then we shall be happy. Do not suffer me to detain you longer, innumerable dangers environ you."

She bade him an affectionate adieu, & Montroy hastened to leave the garden, with a desire to escape observation, but in his retreat he encountered Colonel Townsend, who was apparently apprised of his presence, and was on the alert to entrap him. Colonel Townsend came forward with a drawn sword, and ordered him to surrender. Montroy was determined to escape or perish in the attempt. He drew a pistol and aimed it at his antagonist, who was advancing.—It flashed in the pan. A second was tried with better success, and Colonel Townsend fell weltering in blood. Montroy would have inquired relative to the wound which he had inflicted, but at the report of the pistol the servants issued from the house, and the approaching lights warned him to depart. When the excitement of the moment had subsided, he was disturbed at the thought of having wounded, and perhaps taken the life of a fellow mortal; but when he reflected that his conduct was justifiable on the principle of self-defence, his inquietude ceased.—At intervals he trembled, lest the prejudiced representations of Colonel Townsend should produce a partial estrangement of Maria's affections, but his knowledge of her disposition caused him to reject these suspicions as unworthy of the idol of his soul.

A few days subsequent to this period was fought the sanguinary battle of Bunker's Hill, in which Montroy displayed great gallantry and presence of mind in repelling the attacks of a hostile foe. In the retreat which ensued he was taken prisoner, conducted to Boston, and lodged in a solitary cell of the prison. When Col. Townsend discovered that his rival was in confinement, his selfish heart throbbed with fiendish joy, and he determined to sacrifice him to his hatred.—He intended to accuse him as a spy, having seen him within the British lines in disguise. The plan which he had adopted was feasible and admirably adapted to effect his condemnation. Montroy was arraigned before a court martial and tried as a spy; the case was apparently plain—and it was not difficult for prejudiced judges to pronounce sentence. He was condemned to be shot. Colonel Townsend, who had partially recovered from his wound, visited the house of Mr. H——, and mentioned, with well feigned grief, the melancholy fate which awaited his former companion. Although his communication infused poignant regret into the bosom of Maria, yet she was aware of the necessity which called for exertion, to rescue him from an ignominous death. It occurred immediately that an application to Col. Townsend might prove successful, but from her knowledge of him her expectations were not sanguine; it was necessary to act quickly, and to him she applied. With ill-concealed satisfaction, he assured her it was impossible—that his life was forfeited by a law enforced by all civilized nations; then as if some happy scheme had suggested itself, he observed that there was but one mode by which his enlargement might be effected, and that would be attended by great danger, and only one reward could induce him to incur the risk.

"Name any thing," said the affectionate girl, "no recompense would be too great for his deliverer."

"If I effect his escape will you promise to become my bride?" rejoined Colonel Townsend.

The sacrifice was great, and Maria hesitated; her alarmed fancy presented Montroy pierced with innumerable wounds. She yielded a reluctant consent, inwardly hoping that some event might transpire to break off her engagement. Colonel Townsend was aware that he should not possess the heart of Maria, but the ample portion which he should obtain, yielded a soothing consolation for such a *trivial disappointment*, and he anticipated a splendid establishment. On the evening preceding the one fixed for the execution of the unhappy Montroy, Maria sought his prison to take a last farewell. On reaching it she espied a lonely sentinel, who walked to and fro in front of the edifice. Not deterred by the gloom of the place, she accosted the soldier and requested permission to visit the condemned officer, to this, he returned a blunt refusal. She offered a purse of money, this he rejected with scorn. At a loss how to prevail over the sentinel, and despairing of success, she burst into tears—an appearance of grief won the sentinel; and, in despite of the orders of a superior, he permitted her to enter the prison. She soon discovered the cell which she sought; she opened the door, and at a table in one corner of the room she saw Montroy; the feeble rays of a small lamp imparted a cadaverous hue to his countenance, which exhibited its usual firmness, and plainly intimated that its owner was prepared to meet his fate with that fortitude and serenity which so well becomes the victim of injustice. The noiseless entrance of Maria did not disturb his meditations, and he heeded not her presence until a gentle voice called his name. At the sound, forgetful of the chains which encircled his arms and ankles, he sprung forward, and clasped her in a long and warm embrace—silence lasted for some moments. Maria brushing aside the tears which moistened her pale cheeks, requested the attention of Montroy, while she related the schemes planned for his escape; her voice was suddenly interrupted by the entrance of the sentinel—fear was strongly depicted on his countenance, and he besought Maria to conceal herself, saying that Colonel Townsend was on his way to visit the prisoner. Maria dreaded to be found with Montroy, particularly after the rash promise of the morning; and, fortunately, a long military cloak, which hung in a dark corner of the room, afforded a place of concealment. A few minutes after this opportune discovery, heavy foot-steps announced the approach of the British officer—he entered with little ceremony. Montroy maintained a chilling silence. Colonel Townsend addressed him—"Montroy, I come to tell you that you will soon be free, inevitable death awaited you, but by the interposition of a woman, you are rescued. You would have perished, had not Maria consented to become my bride when I procure your enlargement. A soldier whom I have bribed will mount guard next, he has my orders, & will obey them."

Colonel Townsend departed from the prison, leaving Montroy stupified by the intelligence which he had received. He was much shocked, and waited with intense anxiety to hear a confirmation of the disagreeable news which Col. Townsend had imparted. The melancholy of Maria too plainly declared the truth; and when she reminded him that the time was at hand when they must bid each other a final adieu, she could not suppress her emotion, but suffered tears to flow profusely. Montroy, in language impassioned and energetic, begged her not to sacrifice happiness to prolong a life which would be miserable and desolate in the extreme, when he should lose all hopes of being united to her. She was deaf to his entreaties, and persisted in a sacrifice whose magnitude evinced the ardor and purity of her love. They bade each other a mournful adieu, and Maria returned to the house of her father.

When the sentinel was changed, Montroy was liberated from prison, and as he felt the refreshing breeze which cooled his feverish brow, his thoughts recurred to the price paid for his liberty, and he almost regretted his escape. His happiness had received a blow whose effects time only could erase—but at present he felt all the bitterness and anguish that an envenomed shaft could inflict. In the first paroxysms of grief and disappointment, suicide suggested itself as an infallible remedy for his sufferings, but reason and religion forbade the commission of so rash an act. Finally he concluded to return to the army, opportunities would occur in which he might not only signalize himself and acquire fresh laurels, but a glorious death might await him, and then his name would be honored by posterity and identified with the votaries of liberty.

Affliction pressed heavily on the heart of Maria; at intervals fortitude enabled her to reconcile herself to the decrees of fate, but frequently she was overcome, and consuming grief secretly made her its prey. By this marriage she should please her father, and unite herself to a man whom she could but detest for his vindictive spirit and illiberality. The nuptial day was not far distant; her frame was not calculated to support such an accumulation of misfortunes. Mental anxiety caused the bloom to disappear from a cheek which once rivalled the freshness of the rose and the whiteness of the lilly usurped its place—sickness followed, and the physicians recommended a change of scene. Mr. H—— had always intended to return to England, in order to enjoy the wealth which he had acquired in America, and he had consigned his property to merchants in Liverpool. Montroy continued in the service of his country until American Independence was established. His affection for Maria has triumphed over time and absence, and, although some of that enthusiastic admiration, inspired by her charms, was diminished, yet its place was amply supplied by respect and esteem for her virtues. About this time he learned from a person just from Europe, that Maria was still unmarried; nothing more was necessary, and he availed himself of the first opportunity to sail for England. The monotony of a sea voyage was alleviated by the delightful speculations which he was continually forming, relative to the reception which awaited him; and being favored by prosperous gales, he soon reached his place of destination. He was confident that the same sentiments which Maria formerly entertained, still animated her generous bosom. He was not so sanguine, relative to the sentiments of Mr. H; hope whispered that they would be favorable.

Time had made some ravages on the countenance of Mr. H.——, and his daughter's cheek was blanched by illness, but was still lovely. Mr. H—— informed Montroy, that on his arrival in England, he was much embarrassed for the want of funds, his property having been consigned to a firm whose affairs were in a disordered condition. In this emergency he had applied to Col. Townsend, who had lately succeeded to an estate by the death of an elder brother, but his applications had been treated with the most supercilious neglect. When Col. Townsend discovered that the expected fortune was not to be obtained, he released Maria from her promise, by espousing an heiress. The merchants, whose failure, had reduced Mr. H. to comparative poverty, retrieved their affairs by some fortunate speculations, and re-paid the amount of the consignment. In a few weeks after the arrival of Montroy he was united to Maria by a neighboring clergyman. Mr. H. yielded to their entreaties to return to America; and they now live in T——, in the enjoyment of all the happiness which a consciousness of having well acted their parts can bestow. CLARENCE.

Moral and Religious.

From Maffit's Pulpit Sketches.

RELIGION IS LOVE.

Religion is pure, and like its author lovely and loving. It never lessens our attachments to one another, chilling our affections and drying up the springs of charity and sympathy and fine feeling, that feed the river of the milk of human kindness in the breast of man. The religion of Christ warms, but never chills. The bosom where it resides feels an influence, and imparts one, which angels would recognize as kindred to what they inhale in their own Eden. Who can love the misanthrope, the poor, curtailed animal, once man, but now less than the noble being who is stamped with divine features and born for social enjoyments.

When the great Christian Teacher was upon earth his first lesson was love, a love of every thing good and high and noble, and extending itself over the world of intelligences. Its first manifestation at the throne of God, and its last, were for man. This is the lesson we are to learn, if we would be taught by it. While we exercise this principle, we cannot go astray. It is impossible. We shall stand in a broad place, covered by the panoply of Jehovah. And instead of becoming the slaves of superstition, or tools of a party, we shall reverence the image of true religion, find it where we will, in the palace or in the cottage, beaming from the face of the Indian, or shining on that of the African. Be the man of high or low degree, tugging at the oar, or galled by the hand of slavery, religion is the same in all. As she goes forth clothed in the lovely regalia of her order, innumerable blessings attend her. The tears of the widow and orphan are wiped away. Over the turmoil of life she spreads her hands, stilling the broad rough surges of sorrow, and arching up the mourner's skies with the beautiful colors of peace while around the world she scatters the bright ornaments of serenity and joy.

The doom of the wicked.—"The wicked is *driven* away in his wickedness"—*driven* away in spite of all his reluctance. Let him cling ever so fast yet he must go. All his struggles are vain, and cannot add one moment to his days. Indeed the wicked have so little taste for heaven, and are so much in love with this world, that if they leave it all they must be *driven* out of it—driven out of it whether they will or not. When they hope for heaven, they do not in reality consider it but a shift, or a refuge, when they can no longer live in this their favorite world. They do not at all desire it, in comparison with this world. Here they would live for ever, if they could have their will. But let them grasp ever so hard, they must let go their hold. They must be driven away like the chaff before a whirlwind—driven away into the regions of misery—into the regions of misery, I say; for certainly the happiness of heaven was never intended for such as are disaffected to it; and that prefer this wretched world, with all its cares & sorrows, before heaven itself.

This is the certain doom of the wicked; but who are they? Though the character be so common among us, yet there are few that will own it. It is an odious character; and, therefore, few will take it to themselves. But there is no room for flattery in the case; and, therefore, we must inquire, who are the wicked. I answer, all who habitually indulge themselves in the practice of any known wickedness—all that neglect the God that made them, and the Saviour that bought them—all that live in the wilful omission of the known duties of religion and morality—all that have never known by experience what it is to repent and believe; in a word, all that are in their natural state, and have never felt a change of spirit and practice, so great and important that it may be called, with propriety, a new birth, or a new creation—all such, without exception, are wicked, they are wicked in reality, and in the sight of God, however righteous they may be in their own eyes, or however unblameably some of them may conduct themselves before men.—*Pres. Davis.*